

ANNUAL BALLOT SET OCTOBER 18  
BY FISH CANNERY WORKER UNION;  
KEY OFFICIALS ARE NOT OPPOSED

Balloting in the annual election of officers for Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific will be held all day Monday, October 18, at the union headquarters in New Monterey, Secretary Roy Humbrecht said this week.

Nominations for officers were accepted at the union's membership meeting during the last "light of the moon," and resulted in all incumbents in key offices being re-nominated without opposition.

The ballot for election will be as follows:

For President—Tony Alves and Joe Perry.

For Vice-President—Dwight Campbell, Gabe Bicknell.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Roy Humbrecht.

For Recording Secretary—Shirley Williams.

For Business Agent—Lester Caveny.

For Sergeant-at-arms—Jack Correia.

For Trustees (3 with 1 alternate)—John Wheat, George Moore, Tony Alves, Dwight Campbell, Fank Horn.

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD (1 Man and 1 woman from each plant)

Aeneas Sardine Products Company—Lou Beaty, Leon Markham, Florence Murray, Joe Joiner, Alton Maier.

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Atlantic Coast Fisheries—Ray A. Perry.

California Frozen Fish Co.—Frank Bergara, Fred Dalton, Thelma Dalton.

California Packing Corp.—Mary West, Joe Perry, Elsie Wakefield.

Carmel Canning Company—Tom Walten, Marian Caveny, Frank Horn.

Central Packing Company—Ruby Murray, Benjamin Webb.

Custom House Packing Co.—Bob Villines, John Sanchez.

Edgewater Packing Co.—Jack Correia, Emma Costa, Rose Stinette.

Enterprise Packers—Jennie Battaglia, Mike Terrazas, Walter Owens.

Hovden Food Products—Bill Culver, John Rosa, Clara Dommer.

Monterey Canning Co.—Mollie Donovan, Tom Worth.

Oxnard Cannery—George Moore, Adrian Montiel, Pete Hidalgo, Norma Davis.

San Carlos Canning Co.—Lillian Carskaddon, Tony Alves, Anna Doria.

San Xavier Fish Packing Co.—Tony Carlassio, Manuel Mattos, Viola Perry.

Sea Beach Packing Co.—Mike Drake.

Sun Harbor Packing Co.—Bessie Ostrow, King Little.

Western Fish Products—Vernon Webb.

For Delegates to Central Labor Council—(3 delegates and 2 alternates)—Tony Ales, Dwight Campbell, Samuel Taylor, Joe Perry, Walter Owens, Tom Walton.

For Delegates to Fish Council (3 delegates and 2 alternates)—Joe Freitas, John Wheat, Tony Carlassio, John Sanchez, Victor Schwab, Jr., Emma Costa.

For Board of Arbitration and Adjustment (3 delegates and 2 alternates)—Laura Markham, Marion Caveny, Jack Correia, Frances Campo, Margaret Witulski.

LABORERS NEEDED  
FOR MONTEREY JOBS

Building projects in the Monterey area, including the Los Padres Dam high in the Carmel Valley, are calling for union laborers but Laborers Union 690 of Monterey is having a difficult time in supplying men to all jobs.

It was reported that good laborers who are anxious to get work for as long as weather permits should contact S. M. Thomas, business agent of Local 690, at the union's offices, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey.

CARPENTERS HOLD  
QUARTERLY MEETING

Salinas Carpenters Union 925 will hold its quarterly meeting at 8 p.m. tonight, union Representative George R. Harter reported.

A number of important business matters were scheduled to come before the membership, he added.

BOLIN RETURNS

James Bolin, business representative of Monterey Painters Union 272, has returned to work after a short vacation. During his time off, Bolin devoted several days to hunting and spent the rest resting. Local 272 just recently completed agreement on a new wage rate.

New Salinas  
Building Body  
Holds Meeting

All building trades officials in the Salinas area were called to a special meeting at the rear hall of the Labor Temple in Salinas on Monday night of this week.

Officials said that formation of a Building Trades Committee to serve the Salinas area in lieu of a building trades council was the purpose of the meeting.

The crafts have been meeting as an A. F. of L. Co-ordinating Committee for several months, this committee having done good work in bringing about better conditions for building tradesmen.

With a new committee formed with more unions represented and as an official group of the Central Labor Council of Monterey County, however, the building trades unions will have stronger backing in mutual problems, it was explained.

Wholesale prices in mid-September were rising again, for meats, cattle feed, agricultural machinery. General Electric announced higher prices of home appliances ranging from 2.3 per cent to 8.8 per cent.

And Agriculture Department predicted that "prices for milk and dairy products in 1949 will average about the same as this year."

Production of milk on a per capita basis for 1949 will be the lowest since the drought years of the 1930's."

Labor-Management  
School at USF

A wife becomes eligible for benefits at age 65, provided her husband is receiving benefits and she meets certain qualifications and makes application.

The requirements of a wife are: She must be living with her husband at the time of making application.

She may be considered living with him if they are members of the same household, or if she is receiving regular contributions from him toward her support, or if he is under court order to contribute to her support.

The wife must have been married to the wage earner at least 36 months before the month that she applies for benefits.

Wives of wage earners 65 years of age or older, are invited to visit the social security office to check on their possible eligibility for benefits.

Agrillo Renamed  
Area Vice-Pres.

Anthony Agrillo, San Jose Barbers' representative and district vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, was re-elected to the Federation post in balloting last Thursday at the annual convention in Long Beach.

Also in the race for this post was T. A. Small of San Mateo. Final vote count showed 212,716 for Agrillo and 188,132 for Small.

LABORERS SEND  
THREE WATCHMEN  
TO PG&E PROJECT

Three watchmen, members of Laborers Union 272, were sent to the new Pacific Gas and Electric Co. generator plant project at Moss Landing last week by the union, according to Business Agent J. B. McGinley.

The union official said that the project is gradually getting off to a start and while it will be some time before mass employment of building tradesmen, a few are sent to the job from time to time.

FISH PLENTIFUL,  
CANNERY ROW BUSY

Fishermen at Monterey brought in good loads of sardines and other cannery workers along the famous "Cannery Row" were kept busy for long hours processing the catch.

Officials of the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union said that employment has been much better this year thus far in the season than during the war years, when fishing was poor.

HAMILTON'S BIRTHPLACE

Alexander Hamilton, famous American statesman of the Revolutionary period, was not a native of America. He was born at Charles Town, Island of Nevis, in 1772.

The best get-your-money-back plan is to buy Union Label goods whenever you can!

That Pay Check  
Still Has To  
Be Like Rubber

Washington (LPA)—The Labor Department index of consumer prices inched up still further in August, to a peak 8.9 per cent higher than August 1947, and 30.9 per cent above the last month when price controls were effective, June 1946.

Average weekly wages also inched up a little, to a new high of \$53.86 for all manufacturing wage earners. This was 78 cents above the July average. Most of the gain came because the average work week was a little longer in August.

Explaining why the cost of living rose again, the Labor Department pointed out that slightly lower food prices were more than offset by a sharp increase in prices of clothing, especially for women, and higher prices for fuel, ice, autos, andette, and higher rents.

And the end isn't in sight. Wholesale prices in mid-September were rising again, for meats, cattle feed, agricultural machinery. General Electric announced higher prices of home appliances ranging from 2.3 per cent to 8.8 per cent.

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Labor-Management  
School at USF

A series of lectures on the problems and techniques of collective bargaining will be one of the features of the fall session of the Labor-Management School of the University of San Francisco, which opens Tuesday evening, October 5.

The major issues involved in this field of industrial relations will be presented in two lectures each by Arnold F. Campo, International Representative, United Steelworkers; William J. Hanahan, San Francisco Employers Council; and Barney Mayes, California State Federation of Labor.

Other courses offered during the ten-week session, and their instructors, include: The Taft-Hartley Act—One Year After, by Duane Beeson, recent graduate of Harvard Law School; California Labor Law, by Charles P. Scully, counsel for the California State Federation of Labor; Industrial Ethics, by Rev. Raymond T. Feely, dean of U.S.F. faculties; and Inflation and Industrial Relations, by Frederick Brier, economist and member of the staff of the University's College of Business Administration.

Classes will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. There are no restrictions on the number of courses, and no previous academic requirements.

Registration will take place all day Saturday and Sunday, September 25 and 26.

S.F. Living Costs  
Highest in West

San Francisco.—The cost of living in this city on Aug. 15 was at an all-time high and was the highest in the west, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The index stood at 224.3, 11.9% above August 15, 1947, and 139.1% over August 15, 1939. The food dollar was actually worth only 42¢ in buying power. There were drops in fruit and vegetable prices, and cereals remained stable, but every item in the meat, poultry and fish class, besides butter and eggs went up.

The national index was 174.5, 49.8% below that of San Francisco. Nationally, food prices declined 0.1% between July 15 and August 15, but in San Francisco they rose 0.5%.

Hard Coal Miners  
Receive \$100 Pension

Hazleton, Pa.—Distribution of \$100 monthly pension checks began here when the first of the hard coal miners became eligible for retirement under the plan worked out by the United Mine Workers of America.

The pensions are to be paid to all mine workers who reached the age of 62 on June 1, 1946, after serving the coal industry for 20 years, if they elect to retire. The payments are made from the welfare fund built up by royalty payments made by the employers on the basis of 20 cents for each ton of coal mined.

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The hog is called the most efficient farm animals for economical conversion of feeds into edible meat.

State Association Against  
Use of Explosive Tools

The State Association of Electrical Workers went on record against the use of explosive tools at its meeting in Long Beach last week, prior to the State Federation of Labor convention.

The Electrical Workers' meet felt that the only way electrical mechanics could protect their own lives and others was by

The ricochetting of pins driven into the means has been causing serious accidents and deaths to many California workers employed on building projects.

Other resolutions passed included a request for a 15 weeks extension over the present 24 weeks allowed to file industrial accident claims. Another resolution asked for an increase of from \$30 to \$35 maximum benefit for injured workers.

REPEAL T-H ACT

Several resolutions demanded the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and others were concerned with the apprentice training programs. One demanded effective rent control legislation.

An increase in salary for the electrical inspectors working for cities and counties in California.

It was pointed out that the San Francisco electrical inspectors receive wages comparable to that of general foremen and electricians as of July 1, 1948, as a result of many years of effort on the part of Local 6. A similar setup has been recommended to other locals in the State.

Definite approval of Reapportionment Proposition 13 was also registered. Unless this proposition is passed, the progressive legislation sought will not become effective, the delegates agreed.

Further details on the decisions at the meeting will be reported at local meetings and in future issues of the paper.

Profits Are Gaining  
Faster Than Wages

Washington (LPA)—So our national income is at the highest point ever, as campaign orators are cheerfully pointing out in answer to questions about the high cost of living. But that's not the whole story, as some facts made public by the Commerce Department last week will show.

That "national income" figure includes corporation profits, as well as the pay checks of wage earners and farmers' marketings. And corporations' profits rose at a faster rate than did any other kind of income.

The term "child" means a child of the worker in the ordinary sense. The term "child" also includes the worker's legally adopted child by an adoption that has been in effect for at least 36 months. A stepchild is also considered a child if the marriage has existed for at least 36 months and the stepfather has been furnishing the major portion of the child's support.

If a child has been receiving benefits because the worker had retired, the child would still receive benefits until he reached the age of 18 after the worker's death.

From 1944 to 1947 profits after taxes of manufacturing corporations rose 86 per cent while the total wages paid dropped .5 per cent.

Your Duty to Vote

Organized Labor has an extraordinary interest in the election this year, particularly in the election of a Congress which will repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. If every member of Organized Labor will vote on November 2nd for congressmen who are friendly to the constitutional rights of workers, the fight will be won beyond the shadow of a doubt, and here is the proof:

There are 15 million members of Organized Labor in the United States. At a conservative estimate, this means 35 million votes. This is more than the total vote at the election of 1946 when this present Congress was elected. The highest vote at an election in the past 15 years was somewhat less than 50 million in 1940, and as just stated, the total vote in the congressional election for winners and losers combined was 34 million!

In other words, the 35 million votes of Organized Labor are enough to carry any election held in this country where the total vote is anywhere comparable to the votes cast in the last 15 years. The result of the coming election is vital to the workers. If they do not vote to protect their own interests they can hardly expect other groups in the community to do so. If this battle were being fought with guns and cannons and atom bombs a citizen who hid in the cellar would certainly not be doing his part of the fighting; since the fight is being carried on by means of ballots it is only a shirker and a slacker who will fail or refuse to cast his ballot.

PLURALITY OF 600,000 VOTES

In the Presidential election of 1948 William McKinley, the Republican candidate, had a 600,000 plurality of votes over his Democratic opponent, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

No. 14—state housing assistance, vote YES.

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Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon preceding date of publication.  
The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.**What's the Answer to Monopolies?**

It doesn't require hearings by a House Small Business Committee to establish the fact that the little businessman is being crushed by monopolies. It is obvious at every turn. It is equally evident that we're not going back to any "golden age" of the past when small-scale entrepreneurs were dominant. The trend is all in the other direction.

During World War II, Uncle Sam was faced with the need of arming quickly. Most of the orders went to businesses already large, with little business getting crumbs. Key men from large industries moved into government positions for the duration, but they expected to return to their companies when the war was over. Under such circumstances, it would have been amazing if little business had received more than crumbs in the way of war contracts. The war speeded up economic concentration sharply.

To get on with the war effort, the federal government built war plants costing in the aggregate many billions of dollars. Probably 80 or 90 per cent of such plants were too big ever to be sold to small business. The end result is that most of the plants have gone to businesses already immense at prices as low as 15 cents on the dollar. Think how that has speeded up economic concentration!

Any one of the Big Three in tobacco likely is much larger today than the entire tobacco trust was back in 1911 when it was ordered to dissolve. No doubt any one of the Standard Oil companies is larger in itself than was the entire Standard Oil set-up back in 1912 when Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis ordered it to "break it up." Concentration has proceeded apace in spite of the Sherman and Clayton acts.

What we are faced with is an industrial dictatorship more vicious in most of its aspects than was the feudalism which was succeeded by capitalism. And it is only a step from loss of economic freedom to loss of political freedom.

What's the answer to wealth concentration? Farmers are finding it in cooperatives. So are urban consumers. When they establish their own business associations, and support them loyally, they quit feeding the monopolies. There is no simpler or more effective way to checkmate a cartel than to quit feeding it. Swedish cooperatives have shown the way in a country where there are no anti-trust laws.

Farmers, in particular, were forced to cooperate as a means of survival. Is it possible that small-scale businessmen will take a leaf from the farmer's notebook before it's too late?

**Church and Union in Dispute**

The "Golden Rule" was in operation again in Petaluma and San Jose last week. It had been sidetracked for more than a year, while the unions and a church locked horns in one of the strangest disputes on record.

There are those who contend that Christ was run out of Galilee for carrying the cross of the oppressed of His day.

However, His deeds may be interpreted in many ways, according to the lights and motives of the interpreter.

Whatever parallel was drawn from His teachings for the displacing of union workers in two California laundries by Christ's Church of the Golden Rule was probably sincerely drawn. The Church, which owns the American Laundry of San Jose and the Petaluma Laundry in the Northbay district, has been involved in a year-long strike by Laundry Workers 33 of San Jose, and Laundry Workers 26 and Teamsters 624, Petaluma.

At issue was payment of wages current for the rest of the area's laundries and replacement of union members by members of the church.

Last week Lawrence Palacios, international representative of the Laundry Workers, and Lowell Good-year of the Teamsters, who have been handling negotiations, announced that a contract embodying all of the best features of the area's master laundry contract had been signed by both laundries. Hereafter, workers will be protected against replacement by members of Christ's Church of the Golden Rule.

Hence the "Golden Rule" operates once more.

It doesn't take any brains to slug yourself with a hammer, but that's what you do when you patronize a non-union firm.

It now seems that the only cure for inflation is let producers and manufacturers find out that they are consumers, also.

Paper shortages are not confined to the newsprint and magazine kind, but there is a lack of the currency kind.

Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

**Judge Socks Three Lumber Profiteers With Heavy Fines**

"A man who works for a living cannot feed his family, and human society fails to function when wages that have been earned are not paid," declared Judge Gilbert French of Garberville in a dramatic session last week.

In a court room crowded with lumbermen and their families, Judge French imposed heavy fines and jail sentences on three operators who owed a total of \$3275 to 17 workers, including woodsmen, timber fallers, buckers, peeler, pullers, and the foreman of the crew.

E. W. Whitney of Fresno, the employer, was fined \$500 and sentenced to six months in the Humboldt County Jail. A portion of the jail sentence was suspended on condition that he pay in full the labor claims and, in addition, \$500 as a penalty to the lumbermen, to be divided among them in proportion to their wage claims, as compensation for having to wait. All wage payments are to be made through the San Francisco office of John F. Dalton, labor commissioner of the State of California.

Leonard L. Anderson of Fresno, an associate of Whitney, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and to serve 90 days in the county jail. A portion of the jail sentence will be suspended, Judge French said.

Frederick Powers of Garberville was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and the case against Silas R. Davis, another defendant, was dismissed on the motion of Irving Shore, San Francisco attorney for the Labor Commissioner, who prosecuted. Mr. Shore said that Davis, who was not actually responsible for the failure to pay wages and had cooperated in the investigation.

Judge French, who in early life was himself a lumberman, explained that the lure of "black market" profits had brought many promoters to the Redwood Empire territory during the war years, and that normalization of the lumber industry was making it difficult for inexperienced or inadequately financed operators to compete successfully. "But," said Judge French, "a man who undertakes a business venture must recognize the priority of labor, and it is his duty to apply his income to the payroll before he pays other debts or takes out of the business a compensation for his own services. He has no right to speculate with the wages due his employees."

**U.S. Cracks Down On duPont, Alcoa**

Washington (LPA) — The U.S. government moved against the power of a few giant industrial combines got up speed last week when the Justice Department ordered an investigation of the duPont empire, and asked a federal court to enforce a 1948 ruling against Alcoa—the Aluminum Company of America.

Five big corporations, all a part of the duPont combine, have already been ordered to present their books to a federal grand jury in Chicago. They are: General Motors, U. S. Rubber, North American Aviation, and Kletic Chemicals.

Three more companies fear they will receive subpoenas within the week: E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., parent chemical and munitions firm of the empire, Bendix Aviation, and Remington Arms Co.

All of these firms, with varying success, have bitterly opposed union attempts to free their workers from industrial tyranny.

It's not their labor policies, but their ownership and control and sales policies since 1915, that the government is interested in now.

Furfural, a chemical which now has wide industrial uses, is a by-product in processing grain and is produced from hulls formerly wasted.



LUCKY LEGS—Model Pat Hall, 21, was judged the possessor of the world's most beautiful legs in California tournament. A movie contract is one of her prizes.

**T-H Act To Be Used To Crush the Unions Tobin Informs IBEW**

If a depression comes, the Taft-Hartley law will be the "entering wedge that will crush the unions," Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told delegates to the 23rd convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Have you folks a responsibility to lead your membership in this period ahead? I say you have a great responsibility. As members of organized labor, you know the hated judicial use of the injunction in the old days was what the members of organized labor detested.

"President Dan Tracy, Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan, and delegates to this convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it is indeed a real privilege for me to bring to this gathering the greetings of a great friend of organized labor, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman. (Applause.)

"It is indeed most encouraging for me to come into this auditorium and find it packed with delegates of the Electrical Workers from all parts of the United States of America and Canada. It is indeed encouraging because I know you are going to go back to your respective communities with a report of the onslaughts that are being made on organized labor from one end of this country to another. You are going to bring back to them the absolute necessity of every last member of organized labor and their families effectively to make expression of the meetings they have about the legislation that was enacted in the 80th Republican Congress.

"Great changes have occurred in America since a band of courageous men gathered together in the city of St. Louis for the purpose of founding your organization. They did not waste much time after the early development of electronics by Thomas Edison before your organization was founded. Since then your International has been one of the finest labor unions to be founded in the United States of America. Those who are not members or organized labor should be better acquainted with your approach to your relationships with the employers. If the rank and file of the American citizens of the United States of America could understand the friendly, cooperative manner in which you effectively further your own relationships with the employer and at the same time maintain a stabilized industry, there would be a greater feeling for organized labor than there is at the present time. And I say a great selling job has to be done, a public relations job that will bring home to the average citizen of the United States the importance to the whole economy of the soundness of organized labor.

"In 1933 there were but two and a half million members of organized labor, and at the depths of the greatest depression this country has ever seen. Today there are 15,700,000 members of organized labor enjoying the great prosperity in the country. We came out of the depression, on a graph chart, as union membership went up in the country.

"As organized labor went into the South and elevated the employees of that section from slave wages to decent wages, improvement in our economy continued. American people have to understand that those who are not members of organized labor have to understand the great contribution that has been made to the soundness of our whole economy by the advances that have been made by organized labor in recent years.

"Now, in the 80th Republican Congress there was passed the Taft-Hartley Act, and a great many people, even members of organized labor, do not appreciate the dangers in that law. But let there come another depression, let the number of available employees exceed the demand, and this law will be the entering wedge that will crush the unions of this United States.

"Let us take an example. In 1927, almost the peak period of prosperity during the roaring '20s, one of the most powerful unions in this nation, the United Mine Workers, were broken to where they had no membership in seven of the nine states where they were organized. They stayed out on strike for a period of five months and then crawled back to the mines at wages of \$1.75 to \$2.00 and \$2.25 a day. That union then became powerful only with the enactment of the National Recovery Act and Section 7-A, and in a period of one year came to a strength of nearly a million members, and the members of the union were enjoying at least a decent living wage.

"The Taft-Hartley Act is the entering wedge that can break every union in the United States. Take a look at the record. A decision has been handed down in the last month that should bring home to you the importance of organizing all the membership so that you can effectively make expression as to how you feel about this law.

"In the Times Square case a decision was rendered radically different than the handling of a similar strike in any previous situation. Under the National Labor Relations Act passed in 1935 only strikers could vote. Then, eventually, the Board started to permit only strikers and those working in their places. Now under the deci-

sion in the Times Square case, if they are on strike for an economic reason, for increased wages or improved working conditions, they have lost their standing before the Board, and only the scabs are allowed to vote.

"Have you folks a responsibility to lead your membership in this period ahead? I say you have a great responsibility. As members of organized labor, you know the hated judicial use of the injunction in the old days was what the members of organized labor detested.

"In 1923, when there was an attempt on the part of the employers against the United Mine Workers to get an injunction against them in West Virginia, Bill Green was in the courtroom, and Charles Evans Hughes was counsel. The judge was on the point of declaring the union would be denied the right to vote strike benefits because the employees had been living up to the time the strike started in houses owned by mine operators, and Bill Green, at that time secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers, rose up in the courtroom and said, 'Your Honor, if you grant an injunction denying the United Mine Workers the right to feed the women and children of the strikers, I will have to violate your injunction.' And the judge held up and did not grant it.

"And now we find under the Taft-Hartley law in the courts of the State of Indiana, that the General Counsel of the United States Government under the Taft-Hartley law appears before a Federal District Court judge and asks an injunction to enjoin the Typographical Union from paying strike benefits to the strikers in the newspapers of Chicago.

"Now the great American public is of the opinion that the Taft-Hartley Act applies only to great national situations in which the public safety and welfare of the nation is at stake. Certainly a local newspaper strike in a given city does not affect national welfare or does not effect the national public safety, and yet the General Counsel is of the opinion that they have violated the Taft-Hartley Act and is seeking that injunction.

"Yes, there is a great responsibility resting with the members of organized labor in the election on November 2, 1948. In the election of 1946, only one-third of the eligible voters of this country were recorded. Degree of interest is that determines elections, and I don't care what any poll says, if the members of organized labor have the degree of interest that they should have, if they see to it, and I understand you received a report today on conditions in the State of New Jersey, in which in the city of Newark only 32 per cent of the members of organized labor are to be found on the registered voting lists, certainly you cannot make a contribution toward the establishment of a right and free order of government if you first haven't gotten your members registered, and secondly, if you do not make certain that they go to the polls and vote.

"You remember in 1946 there was likewise elected the Congress that passed the Taft-Hartley law. They wouldn't have been able to do it had, in my opinion, 60,000,000 Americans voted in the last election.

"In 1946 likewise there was wiped out OPA, and I might say to you for all effective purposes it went off on the 30th day of June, 1946. Since it was wiped out, the cost of living in this country has gone up 30 per cent. The cost of food has gone up 51 per cent and factory wages in the United States have gone up only 21 per cent, so that a great economic loss has been suffered by the employees of this country. I feel that a great deal of this can be changed if the 15,750,000 members of organized labor make their full power felt at the polls this coming November.

"It has been a real pleasure for me to come here today in the company of Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan, and to speak to a gathering presided over by your great president, Dan Tracy. He was an Assistant Secretary in the Labor Department for a period of time and performed distinguished service for the Government.

"My congratulations to him and to the delegates present here. I am confident under his leadership and under the direction of the able delegates of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers your organization will go on to render a greater service to the electrical workers of the United States of America than they have ever before." (Applause.)

**REPUBLICANS AND DEMOS THE TE**  
In the calendar period 1880-1892 the Republican and Democratic parties won two Presidential elections each, but in none of these elections did the winning party poll a majority of the popular vote.

Two plants being erected to make oil and gasoline from natural gas, will each use 50,000,000 cubic feet of oxygen daily to burn with 64,000,000 cubic feet of the gas to obtain the products later converted into the liquid fuels.

**Social Security—What Is the Insured Worker?**

An "insured worker" is a person, either living or dead, who at the time a claim is filed on the basis of his wage-record, had earned the number of quarters of coverage that are necessary to permit payment of benefits in his particular case. A quarter of coverage is a calendar-year quarter, one of the three-month periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31, in which the worker was paid at least \$50 in wages in general business employment. The number required varies, depending on the circumstances in each case.

**HOW TO FIGURE**

In the case of a worker claiming benefits for himself, at or after age 65, the date on which he attains age 65 determines the minimum number of quarters of coverage he must have earned to be eligible, regardless of when he earns them or when, after age 65, he files his claim. A worker who attains age 65 before July 1, 1940, needs only six quarters of coverage. A worker who attains age 65 anytime from July 1, 1940, to December 31, 1956, both dates inclusive, must have earned at least one-half the quarters from January 1, 1937, up to but not including the quarter in which he attains age 65. For example, we now, in January 1948, have had forty-four quarters from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1947, so a person attaining age 65 anytime from January 1, 1948, to March 31, 1948, needs 22 quarters. If there is an uneven number of total quarters the odd quarter is disregarded in determining the number of required quarters so a person attaining age 65 between April 1 and June 30, 1948, would also need 22 quarters. Persons attaining age 65 on or after January 1, 1957, will need at least 40 quarters of coverage. Any person who has earned at least 40 quarters of coverage will be insured for life even though no other quarters are earned. So, a person who has been steadily employed under this program from January 1, 1937, to date will be eligible for some retirement benefits whenever he attains age 65.

**DAY BEFORE 65**

Here it might be explained that, technically, a person attains age 65 on the day before his 65th birthday, and on the first moment of that day, regardless of the actual hour of his birth. This technicality can be important in some cases.

A deceased wage earner may be either fully insured or currently insured.

The requirements for fully insured status in a death case are much like those just outlined. A person over 65 at death must have earned at least the number of quarters required for his own benefits. A person not yet age 65 at death must have earned at least half the quarters elapsed from January 1, 1937, or the quarter in which he attained age 21, whichever is later, up to the quarter in which death occurs. Of course, a person who has earned 40 quarters is fully insured in any case. A person who dies before his 24th birthday is fully insured if he has earned at least 6 quarters of coverage.

Currently insured status was written into the program to provide protection for survivors of deceased recent entrants into covered employment. Under the 1946 amendments a person is currently insured at death, regardless of his age, if he was paid wages of at least \$50 in at least 6 quarters in the 13-quarters period consisting of the quarter of death and the 12 quarters immediately preceding.

Previously insured status was written into the program to provide protection for survivors of deceased recent entrants into covered employment. Under the 1946 amendments a person is currently insured at death, regardless of his age, if he was paid wages of at least \$50 in at least 6 quarters in the 13-quarters period consisting of the quarter of death and the 12 quarters immediately preceding.

More and more doctors are switching to a more democratic routine known as the "demand schedule." Under this plan the baby is fed when he indicates his

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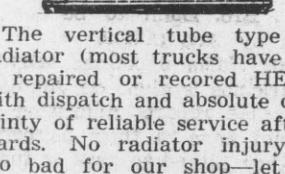
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## FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

By WALTER CROSSLEY

It is evident from the increasing numbers of fluorescent fixtures being installed in stores and commercial buildings that this type of lighting unit is here to stay for quite a while. It is rapidly replacing incandescent lighting and will hold its place until such time as a better or more efficient type of lighting is developed.

There are several reasons for its popularity, not the least of which is the fact that it gives more foot candles of light per watt of current consumed than any other practical form of lighting. Other reason for the success of fluorescent or "Mazda F" lamps are the high quality of the light, the low operating temperature of the tube, and the fact that although the total light output is high, the large surface area and length of the tube results in no eye-straining, brilliant points of illumination.

### Low Temperature

The low operating temperature makes it an ideal light for use in air conditioned offices, stores, and factories, because there is less heat generated per foot candle of light produced and the air conditioning plant has less heat to dissipate. For this reason they are also the best form of lighting for refrigerated show cases such as butchers use, and for show windows in general.

The light from a fluorescent tube is not produced as a by-product of heat, as is the case with the incandescent lamp. In the latter, light is produced by heating a high resistance filament by electricity to a temperature which causes it to become incandescent and to give off light. This light is a by-product of heat and the overall efficiency of the incandescent lamp is only about ten per cent.

In a fluorescent tube the light is produced by phosphors that act as transformers of energy. They convert ultra-violet radiation into visible light. Fluorescence by the ways, should not be confused with phosphorescence. Fluorescence is the emission of visible light by certain substances only when exposed to the invisible rays of the spectrum at the violet end. Its visible light ceases as soon as the bombardment with ultra-violet rays stops. Phosphorescence is the property that certain substances have of giving off a faint light without sensible heat. The action is usually a chemical one, but is sometimes caused by physical action.

By mid-August, the BLS report said, the consumers' price index stood at a level 8.9 per cent higher than a year ago; 30.9 per cent above June, 1946; and 77 per cent over the August, 1939, level.

The index rose during the month despite a drop in retail prices. Apparel prices averaged 1.3 per cent higher than in July; fuel, electricity and ice prices advanced 1.5 per cent; miscellaneous goods and services jumped 1.1 per cent; and rents and housefurnishings advanced fractionally over the month.

The decline in retail food prices, which interrupted a steady rise amounting to 7.2 per cent over the previous 4 months, was primarily the result of more-than-seasonal declines in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, offsetting seasonal increases in meats, dairy products and eggs. The retail food price index on August 15 was 216.6 per cent of the 1935-39 average, 10.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and 48.8 per cent above the June, 1946, level.

The increase of 1.3 per cent in the apparel price index over the month resulted primarily from higher prices for women's wool coats, suits and dresses, and nylon hose. Prices of cotton yard goods and men's and boy's cotton furnishings were lower on the average, reflecting declining costs of cotton fabrics.

Residential rents increased 0.3 per cent, on the average, from July 15 to August 15, reflecting continued advances in all of the 12 cities surveyed. During the 3-month period since May 15, average rent increases ranged from 0.3 per cent in Cleveland to 2.5 per cent in Los Angeles.

**IMPORTANT LEGISLATION**  
The Clayton Act and the Federal Reserve Bank Act were passed by Congress during the first term of Woodrow Wilson as President.

**PIONEER PLOW MAKER**  
Thaddeus Fairbanks, an American inventor, began the manufacture of plows and stoves in the United States in the year 1824.

**FIRST AGRICULTURAL FAIR**  
To the state of New York belongs the honor of having held the first agricultural fair, later and now a valuable asset in each state. The idea was originated by Alkanah Watson, a resident of Albany, in 1819.



PICTURE CLUE TO POLIO—Picture of two tiny dots may prove to be the first clue to presence of polio virus inside a human nerve. Dr. Eduardo De Robertis (left) and Dr. Francis Schmitt of Mass. Institute of Technology show the "movie" at meeting of Microscope Society of America.

## Prices Continue UP! Consumers Hit Hard

Washington.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics is still handing out doleful reports on the rapidly advancing cost of living. For the latest monthly period covered, ending August 15, the BLS said that its consumers' price index rose another 0.5 per cent to a point 174.5 of the

meanwhile in the wholesale price field, the bureau declared that for the week ending September 18 primary market prices reached another new postwar peak topping the previous records set during the previous month.

Both reports add up to bad news for consumers who have had an increasingly difficult time to make ends meet. The consumers' price index report is of historical interest only. The wholesale price picture is the more significant, since it means that in all probability the increase in that field will be passed along to consumers in the form of still higher retail prices.

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## Fix Up Your Home, Try Color

Home, sweet home, is often the next thing to boxcar these days and fall painting is just a laugh to most landlords.

But as the outdoor days draw to a close, you might find it profitable to sit down quietly by yourself for a little while and think about your home. Think of each room as if you were entering it for the first time and see whether you couldn't make improvements with little more than a can of paint, a few cheap lamp shades or a little furniture rearrangement. Quite a bit of clutter, too, isn't there?

First of all, we'd move the pictures we never see any more because they're so familiar. Set up an exchange with your friends. Borrow a couple of prints and fit them into your frames (you'll have to do that to keep from patches on the walls) and give them some of yours.

Then, exile all the doodads that take up space without serving any purpose and set out some of the pretty things that are gathering dust elsewhere. Put up the old plates you never use for serving any more anyhow, as wall decorations.

Do you have a mirror that is really too small for the space it occupies? Frame it with little pictures, plates, or a stenciled design. Are your draperies so faded that they are little more than dust-catchers? Put up fresh glass curtains and paint a gay pattern around the window or make a border of the new colored adhesive.

**DECORATING IDEAS**  
Are the glass curtains torn? Cut them down, make a ruffle of the same material you use for your slipcovers. Or take them off altogether and put a stencil design on the window shade in the same color as your rug.

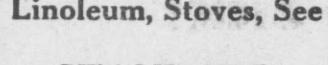
Does your too-small bathroom look cluttered? Put up small neat towel racks for each person and write the names above the racks, using a bright red nail polish and the fine little brush that goes with the polish.

If you can get your place painted, all the better. The too-low ceilings will look higher if you paint the same color as the walls and the too-high ceilings can be brought down if you paint a wide border of color around the edge, using one of the colors used in your furniture.

If your room is bare because you have nothing to put in the corners, you can fill them by painting panels at each end of the wall. Sometimes just a change of color scheme will give your whole house a lift. Jot down the colors that cannot be changed in each room—the upholstered sofa, the rug, the good bedspread, for instance—and then see whether you can't change the color of walls, woodwork and ceiling and still fit in the pieces you have.

Don't be afraid to experiment with colors. Just start out with the basic rule of using two main colors that are either direct opposites like red and green or more subtle opposites like red and blue. Use the dominant color on your large areas and add a third contrasting color in small quantities as an accent.

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## THEM THAT HAS GITS

Republican Senator Edward V. Robertson is one of the richest men in Congress. But that hasn't kept the British-born Wyoming cattle millionaire from putting his wife and his personal chauffeur on the public payroll.

The records of the Senate secretary reveal the following:

Mrs. Mabel Laird Robertson has been on the Senate payroll as a "clerk" since her husband took office. Up to September 15, 1943, her pay was \$2400 a year. After that, she was raised to \$3600.

John W. Bonomo also is on the Senate payroll as a "clerk" in Robertson's office at \$1800 a year. Actually, Bonomo is Robertson's personal chauffeur. Bonomo now drives a flashy new Cadillac recently acquired by Robertson.

Mrs. Robertson's clerical activities are negligible—if any. She is very active in Washington society, and her name appears frequently in the local society pages as hostess or guest at swank parties.

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## Engineers 39 Reports Area Gain of Month

By R. A. CHRISTIANSEN,  
Business Representative, Engineers  
Union 39

Here it is again the end of another month, but always something still not completed, or if completed, you discover new or additional items one might desire for the members. They are not always wages but conditions which if improved would be worth considerable.

First, I wish to state that negotiations for laundries were completed for this area, insofar as wages were concerned. However,

machinery contained in the contract is the only possible way in which the employer and the employee will continue the fine labor relations that have existed in the past.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS: Many complaints have been registered by the Shop Stewards where members of this Union have failed to produce their dues books upon request by the Shop Steward.

Remember that you took an oath, and you are obligated to abide by the Constitution and By-laws. Unless you comply and work and assist the Shop Stewards, this Union will not progress in the manner that it should. Your Shop Stewards were instructed to notify the Executive Board of the Union in the event they fail to receive the necessary cooperation regarding this matter.

We also wish to advise all of our members that book inspection is going to be a must by this Union on all jobs. Such inspection to take place immediately before the 15th day of the current month. Anyone failing to comply to book inspection will be subject to appear before the Executive Board in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws. Remember that through such cooperation only, this Union will progress.

## 86 Farms at Tule for Vets

Regional Director Richard L. Boke announced from Sacramento this week that 86 farm units, comprising 8283 irrigable acres of public land on the Tule Lake Division of the Klamath Project, Oregon-California, will be opened to homestead entry on September 21 by Interior Secretary J. A. Krug.

All the lands, he said are part of the same highly productive reclaimed lake bottom on the Oregon-California border northeast of Mount Shasta where 120 farm units have been taken up by veteran settlers in the last two years. The farm units to be opened, under Klamath Project Public Notice No. 47, he continued, range in size from 71.9 to 135.7 acres, depending on state of development and estimated productivity.

The filing period for applications will open on September 21, and close at 2 p.m. December 20, by which time any application to be considered must have arrived at the Bureau's Klamath Falls, Oregon, office. Applications will be checked for completeness by a five-man examining board at Klamath Falls. Following this, the names of all applicants whose applications appear to meet the qualifications required in the Public Notice will be entered in a public drawing for the 86 units. Two hundred and fifty-eight names will be drawn, Mr. Boke said, and the applicants will be called, in the order they were drawn, for interview by the examining board, until 86 are found who prove to have the qualifications listed on their application blanks.

### QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

General qualifications required, Mr. Boke stated, are two years of full-time farm experience after attaining the age of 15, \$2000 in net assets, and evidence of character, industry and physical fitness to do farm work.

While anyone may submit an application, Mr. Boke said, Congress has accorded World War II veterans a 90-day preference in filing. Because of the great interest shown by World War II veterans at the last two Tule Lake land openings this means, in effect, that non-veterans, or veterans of other wars, have little chance of obtaining a farm.

Both men and women veterans are eligible, Mr. Boke added. Applicants with physical disabilities must accompany their applications with the detailed report of an examining physician.

### Randolph Re-elected By Pullman Porters

Detroit.—A. Philip Randolph was reelected president of the AFL's Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters prior to the close of the union's biennial convention here.

In other action the delegates to the, conclave endorsed President Truman's civil rights program, and called upon all workers to defeat the Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley law.

The Union Label is on the shield of human rights and high union-wage purchasing power is its mighty weapon!

## Poor Eye Glasses Are a Menace

The phrase "paying through the nose" could be put more accurately as "paying through the eyes" by the one and one-quarter million Americans who suffer from dangerous eyestrain because of the cheap, badly-ground, Japanese lenses which were palmed off on them as good eye-glasses.

For these inferior glasses most people pay exorbitant prices—prices which would be fantastically high even for top quality materials and workmanship.

Most eyeglass wearers are familiar with the annual postcard in which their optometrist reminds them that it is time to come in for a "free" checkup. The "free" checkup results surprisingly often in the discovery that the condition of the eyes has changed! New lenses are needed, announces the expert, and they cost from \$3 or \$4 up, depending on how much you paid last time.

Another factor which may affect the cost of the new lenses is whether you wear your new hat the day you go for your checkup, or show by other signs that you have cash on hand. Whatever the real reason, you will almost always be told the new lenses "require more grinding" than your old set, hence the higher price!

Just as millions of people swallow incredible quantities of vitamins they don't need, large numbers wear glasses they don't need or which are so badly fitted they do more harm than good.

Then there are the millions who can't afford to pay \$12 and \$18 for glasses worth \$3 or \$4. They thus avoid falling into the hands of the fee-splitting combines of unprincipled eye-doctors and optometrists. But they then have to decide whether to suffer from eyestrain and worse, or buy their glasses from dime store counters.

While the rackets exposed above have reached the level of a national scandal, the encouragement of people with faulty vision to select and fit their own glasses by "feel" from store counters is just as bad.

Contracts with the bakeries in San Jose are opened and demands have been presented and it is hoped matters will soon be adjusted in connection with this contract. Likewise, we are pressuring the Employers' Council for concluding negotiations with the Western Forge and Flange Company, which have been pending for some time.

Contracts have been completed by and between the dried fruit concerns as well as the Mevenberg Milk Company of Salinas, Paso Robles and Soledad. We expect to have signed copies returned immediately.

To date no response to our demands upon the Bank of America has been obtained and it has the appearance of the same old policy of "no action" until threats of striking."

I am pleased to report that progress has been made in organizing engineers at the Stanford University, Palo Alto Hospital, and as is known, the Stanford Village

has been organized for some time. Brother N. J. Carman accompanied me on my last visit at these plants, on Friday, August 27, and the engineers appreciated his visit. We now hope to present our case in such a manner that the men will be granted a raise in wages and granted better working conditions, with a five-day week also.

These men have been employed six days per week at straight time rate of pay, which rate is \$1.09 an hour. I believe we can and will help these men obtain better wages and conditions.

With reference to meetings, can state that a fair attendance was had at San Jose and in our first venture at alternating meetings between Salinas and Watsonville, for the Salinas-Watsonville areas, did bring out a good attendance although more could and should attend. Our September meeting is scheduled to be held in SALINAS. We hope for and expect a good attendance then.

Brother L. C. Kelly, newly elected delegate to the Monterey County Central Labor Council, gave a brief report on what was his first meeting after being elected thereto. We believe he is well qualified.

With respect to delegates from the Central Labor Council from San Jose, would urge that they attend. I is not always possible for your business representative to be present and although there are three new delegates from the San Jose area, too frequently they do not attend. I would urge that they at least alternate if it is found impossible for all to attend.

### Vocational Guidance

"Now, I want Albert to have a thoroughly modern and up-to-date education," said his mother, "including Latin."

"Yes, of course," said the headmaster, "though Latin is, as you know, a dead language."

"Well, all the better. Albert's going to be an undertaker."

Sage honey from California is water white in color, of heavy body and delightful flavor; its production will continue to be confined largely to that state because the sages from which produced are not hardy plants and are unsuited to cold climates.

In police court recently we heard this:

"You say this man was under the influence of liquor," said the judge.

"Worse'n that, your honor. The influence had him flat on his back and was sitting on him," said the city attorney.

The Union Label is on the shield of human rights and high union-wage purchasing power is its mighty weapon!

**VOTE YES #14  
HOUSING**

## Murphy Tells Of Progress By Engineers

By M. G. Murphy,  
Business Representative, Engineers  
Union 3

Leo Piazza has started operating on the much discussed and ongoing proposed Municipal Airport. Vincenzo Brothers of Salinas have the subcontract. They have purchased some new Cobras for this job. They are confronted with the problem of "getting" 90 per cent compaction of adobe sub-grade to underlie the 12-inch native import borrow, 4-inch Logan base, and bituminous cap for a 4,500-foot runway 150 feet wide. Brother Dunn found it not only tough and unyielding, but resistant to "melting" under attack of great amount of applied water repeated assault of drag-disks and sheepfoot rollers.

Roll call showed 12 Delegates from 9 Local Unions present. It was moved, seconded and carried, Bro. Benge from Lathers L. U. 122 be seated temporarily until the Organization Board could act favorably on Bro. Benge's credentials.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the various Locals of the absence of certain Delegates and request new Delegates be sent.

Minutes of the previous Meeting, Sept. 2, 1948, were read and approved.

All bills were read and ordered paid.

### COMMUNICATIONS

A Congressional Record by the Honorable Chet Holifield was noted and filed. A letter from the California Housing Initiative Committee concerning Proposition 14, read and filed. Two weekly Newsletters noted. Two jurisdictional dispute awards read and filed. The Minutes of the Monterey Central Labor Council noted and filed.

The Minutes of the Santa Clara County Building Trades noted and filed. A letter from the California State Federation of Labor with "pull-cut" in the "pan-manner," transmits the 200 h.p. of its GMC 6-17 diesel engine, through a fluid clutch and Eaton heavy-duty clutch, to chain-drive a tilling rotor eight feet wide and a 22½ inches through the section of wicked-looking, hooked flat-steel tines at speeds of 250 to 350 RPM.

The deep-tillage and pulverizing action of this 14,000-lb. behemoth has served properly to reduce the tough adobe, to distribute the moisture uniformly, and to lever-course the churned material for sheepfoot and three-legger roller compaction . . . but fast!

Brother Dunn reports compacting processes "speeded up" more than 50 per cent, and—more important—the office of Paul V. Birmingham, airport engineer, reports compaction coming through with flying colors, averaging 95 per cent on first series of tests.

Comments of Brother Carl Reynolds on the whole procedure were drowned out in the combined roar of the mixer and tractor, as he "opened 'em up" down a stretch not being "hit" without previous scaring.

McGuire & Hester, sewer contractors of Oakland, have stated their \$280,000 sewer job in and around Santa Clara. They hope to move in more equipment soon.

Charles Hayes is progressing nicely on his Bayshore job, with the assistance of some well-known brothers, namely: J. G. Johnson on the blade; Ole Olson, finishing machine; Tony Schabe, heavy-duty mechanic; Brother Harold Gehres, paver operator.

J. C. Bateman, local contractor, has every piece of equipment out of his yard and sometimes is looking for more. Business is good.

Bechtel Corporation is still going strong on the Owens-Corning Glass Company plant. At present there are about five different contractors on this job, all employing our men. These contractors are: J. C. Bateman, A. J. Peters, Western Gravel, and Heple.

Bro. Fales explained why the Electricians worked on Admission Day. He reports Admission Day has not been in their Agreement but they intend to have it included next year.

It was moved, seconded and carried, the Business Agent's report be accepted.

### REPORT OF UNIONS

Plasterers L. U. 337: Bro. Stewart, good meeting. Expect a Picnic in the near future.

Plumbers L. U. 62: Bro. Long, Special Meeting with Local Union 503 present.

### NEW BUSINESS

Several of the members spoke on the benefits of having a committee to investigate the Construction jobs at Moss Landing and at the Soledad Prison Camp. Bro. Fales pointed out that this was the job of the Organization Board. The Board was instructed to investigate the possibilities of these jobs in the future.

### FINANCIAL REPORT